

# QUESTIONS BOOKLET



## GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

English 30  
Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

June 1986

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
ENGLISH 30**

**PART B: Reading (Multiple Choice)**

**QUESTIONS BOOKLET**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Part B of the English 30 Diploma Examination has 80 questions in the Questions Booklet and 10 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

**BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE AN ENGLISH 30 QUESTIONS BOOKLET AND AN ENGLISH 30 READINGS BOOKLET.**

**YOU WILL HAVE 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.**

You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.

On the ANSWER SHEET provided, use HB pencil to mark the CORRECT or BEST answer for each question as shown in the example below.

**Example**

Which month has 31 days?

- A.** February
- B.** April
- C.** November
- D.** December

**Answer Sheet**

A	B	C	D
①	②	③	●

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely. Answer all questions.

**JUNE 1986**



**I. Read “My Magical Metronome” on pages 1 and 2 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 8.**

1. The speaker’s reference to himself as a stage prop (line 22) implies that he
  - A. believes it is wrong to dramatize medicine
  - B. wishes his colleagues were not present
  - C. resents the importance of the surgeon
  - D. feels he lacks control of his situation
  
2. The speaker’s discussion of his “unwarranted but irrepressible” vanity (line 31) reveals that he is
  - A. immoderate in his pride
  - B. ashamed of his new condition
  - C. disillusioned with his situation
  - D. unworthy of the attention he is receiving
  
3. After the operation, the speaker’s attitude toward his cardiovascular system is one of
  - A. awe
  - B. gratitude
  - C. annoyance
  - D. indifference
  
4. In lines 31 to 38, the reason for the speaker’s self-confessed conceit is that
  - A. his friend is a competent heart surgeon
  - B. he is pleased that he was able to have an operation
  - C. he has contributed to advances in medical technology
  - D. his body has the ability to utilize such technological devices
  
5. The speaker’s comment “I do not want to know very much about my new technology” (line 40) is ironic because he
  - A. hasn’t accepted medical uncertainty
  - B. is usually fascinated by the unknown
  - C. usually encouraged patients to obtain adequate data
  - D. doesn’t want to consider the fallibility of the machine

*Continued*

6. That the speaker is “eating [his] words” (line 63) indicates that
- A. he is unable to acknowledge the presence of a pacemaker
  - B. he is angry because his life is now dependent on technology
  - C. his role has been changed from that of doctor to that of patient
  - D. his operation has reversed his former attitude toward technology
7. Prior to this experience, if the suggestion had been made to the speaker that technology would control his life, he would have reacted with
- A. anger
  - B. anxiety
  - C. amusement
  - D. acceptance
8. In the statement “But here it is, incomprehensible” (line 72), “it” refers to the speaker’s
- A. reversal of roles
  - B. improvement in health
  - C. dependence on technology
  - D. impression of the pacemaker



**II. Read “Queen Street Trolley” on page 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 9 to 15.**

9. The speaker refers to “umbrellas, newspapers and feet” (lines 2-3) as weapons used by passengers to protect them from being
- A. perceived as lonely
  - B. attacked by muggers
  - C. intruded upon by other passengers
  - D. thrown off balance at trolley stops
10. The contrast between the Eaton’s display window in lines 8 and 9 and the speaker’s experiences on the trolley centres on
- A. motion
  - B. variety
  - C. intensity
  - D. gaudiness
11. When the speaker contrasts the cars with the trolley (lines 13-15), he is suggesting the difference between
- A. success and failure
  - B. freedom and restraint
  - C. continuity and interruption
  - D. ornamentation and drabness
12. The speaker’s allusion to Lenin (line 16) implies that the speaker
- A. contemplates becoming a hero
  - B. admires the Russian Revolution
  - C. considers the idea of initiating change
  - D. questions Lenin’s proposals for change
13. When the speaker says “Here it becomes safe to dream” (lines 22-23), he dreams of
- A. abandonment
  - B. ownership
  - C. rebellion
  - D. renewal

*Continued*

14. The statement “Already the morning is in sight” (lines 29-30) emphasizes the speaker’s feeling of
- A. anger
  - B. pathos
  - C. despair
  - D. sadness
15. Which statement BEST expresses the main idea of this poem?
- A. Envy produces discontent.
  - B. Monotony deadens the spirit.
  - C. Loneliness dissolves into apathy.
  - D. Commuting leads to disillusionment.



**III. Read the excerpt from *Richard III* on pages 4 and 5 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 16 to 23.**

16. The mood in England revealed in lines 1 to 13 is one of
- A. anxiety
  - B. placidity
  - C. turbulence
  - D. celebration
17. The *literal* meaning of “Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front” (line 9) is that the
- A. grievous war has ended
  - B. soldiers are spiritually renewed
  - C. generals have changed their plans
  - D. leaders of York are winning the war
18. When Richard describes himself as “rudely stamped” (line 16), he blames this misfortune on the
- A. unfairness of nature
  - B. uncertainty of war
  - C. passage of time
  - D. lack of love
19. In the context of line 16, the word closest in meaning to “want” is
- A. lack
  - B. hate
  - C. retain
  - D. choose
20. Richard’s speech in lines 1 to 41 is an example of
- A. an epilogue
  - B. a soliloquy
  - C. a prologue
  - D. an aside

*Continued*

21. Richard is “determined to prove a villain” (line 30) because he is

- A. bitter about his appearance
- B. jealous of his brother’s position
- C. disgusted with the King’s decisions
- D. dismayed by the indolence of his countrymen

22. That Richard must hide his true intentions is BEST revealed in

- A. “I am determined to prove a villain” (line 30)
- B. “As I am subtle, false, and treacherous” (line 37)
- C. “Dive, thoughts, down to my soul” (line 41)
- D. “But what’s the matter, Clarence, may I know?” (line 54)

23. From this scene, King Edward IV could BEST be described as

- A. vindictive
- B. treacherous
- C. superstitious
- D. manipulative

**IV. Read the excerpt from *Memoir* on pages 6 to 8 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 24 to 31.**

- 24.** Pitou's serious involvement in his role as Mr. Jarrett is *first* demonstrated when he
- A. knocks on the piano
  - B. refuses to say "bloody"
  - C. uses a pencil for the cigar
  - D. goes away at Sarah's command
- 25.** The statement "*He is near the breaking point*" (line 70) implies MAINLY that Pitou is
- A. desperate for a cue
  - B. threatening to collapse
  - C. hesitant to play the role
  - D. anxious about Sarah's feelings
- 26.** The cause of Sarah's annoyance with Jarrett is MOST STRONGLY conveyed in
- A. "Don't blame me if the schedule is arduous." (line 22)
  - B. "He would bluster his way into my car, yelling like a Cossack!" (lines 31-32)
  - C. "You have persecuted my husband from the start of this tour!" (lines 75-76)
  - D. "And you won't even call me Madame Damala!" (lines 91-92)
- 27.** That Jacques was disliked by the company is revealed in
- A. "You didn't even want to hire him as my leading man!" (lines 76-77)
  - B. "You never felt obliged to marry one of them before!" (lines 82-83)
  - C. "I won't discuss his shortcomings as a human being." (line 87)
  - D. "I don't care what you think — any of you!" (line 105)
- 28.** Pitou does not want to abandon the role of Jarrett MAINLY because he
- A. can express his feelings freely
  - B. craves Sarah's undivided attention
  - C. identifies with his character's situation
  - D. would rather be an actor than a secretary to Sarah

*Continued*



29. Sarah does not complete her statements in lines 105 and 106 MAINLY because she is
- A. too overwrought to think clearly
  - B. re-experiencing intense emotions
  - C. aware of her husband's weaknesses
  - D. experiencing momentary uncertainty
30. The solo woodwind (line 106) serves to
- A. reflect the physical setting
  - B. relieve the sense of conflict
  - C. complement the change in mood
  - D. foreshadow the end of the play
31. Sarah's statement "It was my sister Jeanne who introduced me to him" (line 109) indicates that Sarah
- A. is fond of her sister
  - B. is resuming the dictation
  - C. regrets the role-playing episode
  - D. deplores her family's interference

**V. Read the excerpt from “By The Sea” on pages 9 and 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 32 to 40.**

- 32.** When Whitney shows his triumph in having his article published (lines 9-13) Dylan reacts with
- A.** apathy
  - B.** curiosity
  - C.** sensitivity
  - D.** excitement
- 33.** Dylan evades the truth about the telephone (lines 22-24) because she
- A.** is embarrassed
  - B.** is a practiced deceiver
  - C.** has a repressive mother
  - D.** does not wish to receive calls
- 34.** Whitney’s reference to “implications” (line 32) suggests that
- A.** Whitney is more educated than Dylan
  - B.** Dylan is a resident and Whitney is an outsider
  - C.** Whitney’s association with Dylan will cause gossip
  - D.** Dylan’s mother wouldn’t approve of the relationship
- 35.** The reference to Dylan’s “old suspicion of snobbery” (line 35) suggests that she is
- A.** fearful of being snubbed again
  - B.** resentful of Whitney’s motives
  - C.** incapable of forgiving old insults
  - D.** defensive about her social position
- 36.** Dylan’s reaction to Whitney’s touch (lines 47-50) suggests that Dylan is
- A.** proud to be with Whitney
  - B.** romantically interested in Whitney
  - C.** appreciative of Whitney’s gallantry
  - D.** surprised that Whitney is interested in her

*Continued*

37. Dylan's reaction to Whitney's statement "you make me shy" (line 59) is one of
- A. anger
  - B. disdain
  - C. amusement
  - D. uncertainty
38. When Dylan thinks "Oh, your mother really is an Iverson" (lines 68-69), she is aware of the
- A. distinction between Whitney's parents
  - B. social implications of Whitney's name
  - C. importance of Whitney's mother in his life
  - D. significance of Whitney's possession of engraved cards
39. Dylan's attraction to Whitney is BEST illustrated by
- A. "She *felt* his success, and she thought just then that he looked wonderful." (lines 12-13)
  - B. "And so now Dylan blushed, and lied." (lines 23-24)
  - C. "Dylan said neither of those things, but followed along . . ." (lines 44-45)
  - D. "She gave him her widest, most falsely shining smile, and turned and started up the path ahead of him." (lines 78-79)
40. Dylan's attitude toward Whitney is BEST described as
- A. defiant
  - B. ambivalent
  - C. calculating
  - D. indifferent



**VI. Read “Devouring Time, Blunt Thou The Lion’s Paws” on page 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 41 to 48.**

- 41.** In the first quatrain Time is seen as
- A. creating harmony
  - B. protecting the weak
  - C. diminishing violence
  - D. neutralizing the strong
- 42.** Which statement BEST expresses the theme of lines 1 to 12?
- A. Beauty can be renewed despite time’s ravages.
  - B. Spirituality aids acceptance of time’s power.
  - C. Fierceness is tamed by the passage of time.
  - D. All life is ravaged by the passage of time.
- 43.** The line that BEST reflects the speaker’s defiance of Time’s tyranny is
- A. “And make the earth devour her own sweet brood” (line 2)
  - B. “Pluck the keen teeth from the fierce tiger’s jaws” (line 3)
  - C. “And do whate’er thou wilt, swift-footed Time” (line 6)
  - D. “Yet, do thy worst, old Time; despite thy wrong” (line 13)
- 44.** The “one most heinous crime” (line 8) refers to
- A. aging of the loved one
  - B. the death of a loved one
  - C. the death of the speaker’s love
  - D. abandoning a loving relationship
- 45.** Time’s “antique pen” (line 10) and the poet’s “verse” (line 14) symbolize
- A. reality and fantasy
  - B. hostility and acceptance
  - C. memory and anticipation
  - D. mortality and immortality

*Continued*

46. The sonnet's couplet suggests that
- A. youth is the time for love
  - B. youth is the best of all ages
  - C. the loved one will escape the effects of aging
  - D. the loved one's beauty will be made eternal in poetry
47. The theme is revealed by contrasting
- A. transience and permanence
  - B. alienation and intimacy
  - C. weakness and strength
  - D. rigidity and fluidity
48. Which of the following poetic devices is the MOST PREDOMINANT in the sonnet?
- A. Personification
  - B. Hyperbole
  - C. Simile
  - D. Irony

**VII. Read “Natural Complements” on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 49 to 56.**

- 49.** The author introduces the topic by use of
- A. comparison
  - B. anecdote
  - C. contrast
  - D. analogy
- 50.** The author uses Heisenberg’s response “ ‘Space is blue and birds fly in it’ ” (line 5) to present a
- A. poetic aspect of space
  - B. human episode in science
  - C. clear example of complementarity
  - D. contribution by the two physicists
- 51.** In line 16, the word “taming” means
- A. domesticating
  - B. reconciling
  - C. correlating
  - D. weakening
- 52.** The author uses Weizenbaum’s example of the microscope to demonstrate
- A. the concept of opposites
  - B. the essence of organic structure
  - C. an inappropriate scientific procedure
  - D. a paradox inherent in the scientific approach
- 53.** Weizenbaum is apprehensive of our technological society’s tendency toward a mode of thinking that
- A. negates current scientific evidence
  - B. equates the microscope with the computer
  - C. considers a high level of literacy irrelevant
  - D. depends more upon statistics than human experience

*Continued*



54. The author shares Weizenbaum's worry that scientific thinking
- A. includes other approaches
  - B. includes too many hypotheses
  - C. creates a dependence on analysis
  - D. creates a dependence on verifiable fact
55. When Born discusses quantum theory (lines 47-51), he concludes that it
- A. demonstrates that alternative views must be acknowledged
  - B. demonstrates the limitations of mathematical theories
  - C. overwhelms all other scientific approaches
  - D. overwhelms philosophical perspectives
56. It would be "profoundly ironic" (line 67) if scientific thought
- A. created valid contradictions
  - B. allowed idiosyncracies to flourish as valid theories
  - C. refused to concede that disparity in viewpoints is acceptable
  - D. considered it heresy that the sun is the centre of the universe

**VIII. Read “Insouciance” on page 14 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 57 to 63.**

57. The imagery of the first four lines of stanzas one and two is dominated by a sense of
- A. death
  - B. defeat
  - C. destiny
  - D. disaster
58. In context, the word “plain” (line 2) means
- A. lack of allure
  - B. clear evidence
  - C. life on the prairies
  - D. monotonous routine
59. The poet’s MAIN purpose in shifting from poetry to prose in each stanza is to
- A. develop conflict
  - B. reveal character
  - C. establish setting
  - D. establish symbolism
60. In lines 8 to 15, the poet makes his point by contrasting
- A. fright and sensitivity
  - B. anxiety and resignation
  - C. aversion and acceptance
  - D. disillusionment and opportunism
61. The poet’s description of Mrs. Brady haggling with “the [grim] reaper” about cutting the grass (lines 16-23) is a figurative way of suggesting that she
- A. has little fear of death
  - B. is efficient and orderly
  - C. attends to trivial details
  - D. demands full value for a fair price

*Continued*

62. Mrs. Brady symbolizes those people who
- A. refuse to be daunted by life's obstacles
  - B. love to chat about recipes and neighbors
  - C. are determined to be supportive of others
  - D. fail to see life's serious and tragic elements
63. A contrast in the characters of Mrs. Brady and the speaker is BEST revealed by their
- A. observations
  - B. experiences
  - C. attitudes
  - D. actions



**IX. Read “What You See is the Real You” on pages 15 and 16 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 64 to 72.**

- 64.** According to the author, the MOST SIGNIFICANT contrast between Father Edward J. Flanagan and himself pertains to their
- A.** past experiences
  - B.** professional beliefs
  - C.** beliefs about religion
  - D.** views of human nature
- 65.** In the context of lines 15 to 18 the word “roentgenology” refers to a type of
- A.** microbiology
  - B.** psychological study
  - C.** medical technology
  - D.** industrial photography
- 66.** The author uses quotation marks to emphasize “inner man” (line 5), “evil” (line 31), and “really” (line 34) as an indication that his tone is
- A.** angry
  - B.** ironic
  - C.** humorous
  - D.** pretentious
- 67.** The word “unarticulated” (line 41) means
- A.** unfelt
  - B.** distorted
  - C.** unspoken
  - D.** disturbed
- 68.** The concept expressed in “your good intentions, your inner sensitivities, your unarticulated and unexpressed love” (lines 40-41) may be BEST CONTRASTED with
- A.** “overt behavior” (line 21)
  - B.** “entire innards” (line 37)
  - C.** “human perception” (line 37)
  - D.** “unconscious life” (line 50)

*Continued*

69. The author's reference to Saint Francis of Assisi and Attila the Hun (lines 45-46) MAINLY serves to
- A. provide examples of contrasting behavior
  - B. question the worth of psychoanalytical data
  - C. reveal a similarity in the men's unconscious
  - D. compare the Oedipal impulse in the two men
70. The author rejects the idea that hidden motivations are a valid basis for judging behavior because he
- A. believes that people are essentially evil
  - B. does not accept the principle of egalitarianism
  - C. believes similar motivations prompt similar actions
  - D. does not accept the separate existence of the inner man
71. The author agrees with the opinion of
- A. the Talmud
  - B. Saint Francis
  - C. Kurt Vonnegut
  - D. Father Edward J. Flanagan
72. The cliché that corresponds to the author's main point is
- A. ignorance is bliss
  - B. no man is an island
  - C. still waters run deep
  - D. actions speak louder than words

**X. Read the excerpt from *The Luck of Ginger Coffey* on pages 17 to 19 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 73 to 80.**

73. The impression that Coffey is MOST EAGER to make at the Unemployment Insurance Commission office is that of a man who is
- A. successful
  - B. handsome
  - C. vigorous
  - D. stylish
74. In lines 33 and 34, Coffey's claim that "These firms that sent me out here wanted me to come back to Ireland" reveals to the reader that Coffey
- A. has had several job offers
  - B. is trying to make a good impression
  - C. believes that travelling is unchallenging
  - D. believes that his past experience is useful
75. Throughout the first interview (lines 21-47) Donnelly treats Coffey in a manner that may be described as
- A. aloof
  - B. tactful
  - C. forceful
  - D. humbling
76. Despite his lack of qualifications, Coffey decides to apply for the assistant editor's job because he
- A. is anxious to obtain employment
  - B. is good looking and well-groomed
  - C. has been referred by Gerry Grosvenor
  - D. has gained confidence from his Army experience
77. Beauchemin is initially polite to Coffey because Beauchemin
- A. realizes they have a friend in common
  - B. remembers him from the Press Club party
  - C. recalls his enjoyment of the Paddy's Day parade
  - D. thinks he might have been referred by a senior executive

*Continued*

78. Beauchemin attempts to ease his rejection of Coffey's application MAINLY by
- A. acknowledging Gerry Grosvenor
  - B. indicating that he wants a trainee
  - C. denying that a suitable position is available
  - D. suggesting that Coffey leave his name with the receptionist
79. Coffey's humiliation is MOST evident when he says
- A. "as a matter of fact, my experience has all been on the other side of the water." (lines 96-97)
  - B. "But I wouldn't mind if you left me out of the pension plan?" (line 105)
  - C. "I mean, we can't all be boys of twenty, can we?" (lines 107-108)
  - D. "I'd appreciate it if you'd make an exception." (lines 109-110)
80. The references to "luck" in the title and throughout the passage are ironic because for Ginger
- A. luck has precipitated misjudgments
  - B. luck has been conspicuously absent
  - C. good fortune is causing embarrassment
  - D. good fortune is no substitute for youth







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